



U.S. Army White Sands Missile Range



Commander's Guidance

CG 11-02

31 Oct 02

ENERGY MANAGEMENT AND WATER CONSERVATION

1. Laws and regulations require us to manage and conserve energy and water.¹ In addition, careful use of energy and water is good stewardship of our natural resources and just good sense.

2. The Federal Government is the largest single energy user in the United States; the Department of Defense (DoD) accounts for nearly 80% of total Federal energy use. We in DoD have a great opportunity to affect national energy conservation and following the Federal and Army guidance, we can achieve our energy reduction goals. It makes WSMR energy efficient and environmentally friendly in its facilities, vehicles, and water use. Energy conservation helps make the U.S. less dependent on foreign oil, too.

3. Our goal is to use 35% less energy in 2010 than we used in the 1985 base year. The Energy Management Team at WSMR has implemented a number of energy conservation projects, but the most important piece in any conservation effort is you, the individual employee and resident. Be aware of how energy is used. Contribute to the conservation effort.

4. Here are some general guidelines from AR 11-27, Chapter 3.

a. Equipment: Maintain vehicles, aircraft, and equipment for fuel-efficient operation and readiness. Plan their use for the most energy efficient combination of reduced miles, increased pooling, loading, and trip consolidation. Users of GSA fleet vehicles equipped for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) should use the CNG as the primary fuel and gasoline as the back up.

b. Facilities:

(1) Heating/cooling. In winter, keep temperatures in occupied general office space between 65° to 70° Fahrenheit.² In warehouses and similar active working spaces, keep the temperature at 55° or below, depending upon occupancy and level of activity. In

¹ Energy Policy Act of 1992, Pub. L. 102-486, 106 Stat. 2776 (1992); Exec. Order Nos. 13123, Greening the Government Through Efficient Energy Management (1999), and 13149, Greening the Government through Federal Fleet and Transportation Efficiency (2000); Energy Conservation in Existing Buildings Act of 1976, Pub. L. 95-619, 92 Stat. 3224 (1978), 42 U.S.C. §§ 6862, 6863, 6865, and 6872 (2000); AR 11-27, Army Energy Program (Feb 97); and the Army Energy Management Plan (May 00).

² All temperatures are in degrees Fahrenheit.

summer, keep temperatures for occupied general office space between 76° to 80°. Shut off manually controlled heating and cooling equipment serving administrative areas during non-duty hours, especially long weekends. If complete shutoff is not possible, set heaters back to 65° and cooling equipment up to 85-90° during non-duty hours.

(2) Hot water: Set temperatures for use at home or work at or below 110° at the tap.

(3) Lighting. Disconnect nonessential lamps, ballasts, or fixtures. Replace low-efficiency lamps with high-efficiency lamps when possible and cost effective. Standard lighting intensities of overhead lighting during working hours should be 50 foot-candles at workstations, 30 foot-candles in working areas, and 10 or less foot-candles in non-work areas. Use supplemental lighting when warranted by the detail of the work or workplace safety. Turn off lights when not in use or after duty hours unless they are needed for safety or security.

c. Water conservation:

(1) Phone in a Service Order to repair leaking faucets and running toilets promptly. For Housing, call 678-1623; for all others, 678-1116.

(2) Irrigation of lawns and other common areas: In Army Family Housing, irrigate in accordance with WSMR Regulation 210-50, Installation Housing Management.

(a) For all other areas, building occupants/custodians may water landscaping on Tuesdays and Thursdays each week. Schedules for beginning summer or winter irrigation measures will be published. When watering lawns, plant beds, trees and shrubs only water before 9:00 a.m. or after 3:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday. Water established trees and shrubs deeply once every 10 days during the summer. A four- to six-inch berm of tamped or packed soil may be constructed at a one- to two-foot circumference around the tree to retain water. Normally one to two hours per tree will provide sufficient water even for established trees. If no berm is formed, then a very slow trickle from a hose for 45 to 60 minutes per tree is needed. Move the hose several times to get the water to the roots. Shrubs require about 30 minutes each. Attention will have to be given to this watering process to avoid water waste by excess run-off.

(b) Xeriscapes or desert landscaping require little or no additional irrigation other than natural rainfall. During periods of extreme drought or when plants exhibit signs of stress such as yellowing or loss of leaves, a light supplemental irrigation may be required once or twice a month.

(c) Contractors responsible for irrigation shall adhere to daily schedules established in the contract and complete watering no later than noon each day.

5. Your comments, questions, requests for assistance, and reports of wasteful practices are welcome. Please contact Directorate of Installation Support, Regulatory Compliance and Energy Office (IS-C), Ms. Sharon Shaddock, at 678-5401 or shaddocs@wsmr.army.mil.

6. This guidance supersedes Commander's Guidance CG-07-02, 23 Sep 02.

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Commanding

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